

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH TUTUPAN HUTAN, IKLIM DAN NILAI KURS DOLAR AMERIKA SERIKAT TERHADAP KINERJA EKSPOR KOPI: STUDI DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Provinsi Lampung merupakan produsen utama kopi robusta dengan kontribusi besar terhadap ekspor nasional, namun kinerja ekspornya menghadapi tantangan dari faktor lingkungan dan ekonomi, terutama fluktuasi nilai tukar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh perubahan tutupan hutan (Hutan Produksi, Hutan Konservasi, Hutan Lindung, dan Hutan Rakyat), faktor iklim (curah hujan dan amplitudo suhu udara), serta nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap USD terhadap nilai ekspor kopi di Provinsi Lampung periode 2009–2022. Data tutupan hutan diperoleh melalui analisis citra Landsat menggunakan metode klasifikasi Random Forest di Google Earth Engine, data iklim bersumber dari NASA POWER, dan data ekonomi dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Hasil analisis regresi linier berganda menunjukkan bahwa variabel curah hujan ($p = 0,000$), amplitudo suhu udara ($p = 0,014$), dan nilai kurs ($p = 0,000$) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai ekspor kopi di Provinsi Lampung, sedangkan keempat variabel tutupan hutan, yaitu hutan produksi ($p = 0,927$), hutan konservasi ($p = 0,155$), hutan lindung ($p = 0,785$), dan hutan rakyat ($p = 0,554$) tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Nilai koefisien determinasi (R^2 adj) sebesar 41,78% menunjukkan bahwa kombinasi variabel independen dalam model mampu menjelaskan variasi nilai ekspor kopi sebesar 41,78%, sedangkan sisanya sebesar 58,22% dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain di luar model. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa faktor iklim dan moneter memiliki pengaruh langsung terhadap kinerja ekspor kopi dalam jangka pendek, sedangkan perubahan tutupan hutan memberikan dampak tidak langsung yang bersifat jangka panjang.

Kata kunci; Ekspor Kopi, Tutupan Hutan, Curah Hujan, Amplitudo Suhu, Nilai Kurs, Lampung.

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF FOREST COVER, CLIMATE, AND THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE ON COFFEE EXPORT PERFORMANCE: A STUDY IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

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Lampung Province is a major producer of Robusta coffee with a significant contribution to national exports, yet its export performance faces challenges from environmental and economic factors, particularly exchange rate fluctuations. This study aims to analyze the influence of changes in forest cover (Production Forest, Conservation Forest, Protection Forest, and Community Forest), climatic factors (rainfall and air temperature amplitude), and the Rupiah exchange rate against the USD on the coffee export value in Lampung Province during the 2009–2022 period. Forest cover data were obtained through Landsat imagery analysis using the Random Forest classification method in Google Earth Engine, climate data were sourced from NASA POWER, and economic data were obtained from Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The results of multiple linear regression analysis showed that rainfall ($p = 0.000$), air temperature amplitude ($p = 0.014$), and exchange rate ($p = 0.000$) had a significant effect on the coffee export value in Lampung Province, while the four forest cover variables—production forest ($p = 0.927$), conservation forest ($p = 0.155$), protection forest ($p = 0.785$), and community forest ($p = 0.554$)—were not significant. The adjusted coefficient of determination (R^2 adj) of 41.78% indicates that the independent variables in the model explained 41.78% of the variation in coffee export value, while the remaining 58.22% was influenced by other factors outside the model. These findings confirm that climatic and monetary factors have a direct influence on coffee export performance in the short term, whereas changes in forest cover have an indirect and long-term impact.

Keywords; Coffee Export, Forest Cover, Rainfall, Temperature Amplitude, Exchange Rate, Lampung.